vious references.
is 40-07-1 to 18
,, 38-05-1 to 15

1909.
(Prisons)

File No. 66-08
Serial Nos. 1 to 5

ter references.
Pris 60-21.
Pris 48-12; 1-7
Pris 17-13.
Pris 59-16 (8 1-9)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 5

Part B. for April 1910

SUBJECT.

Deputation of Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao to study tent manufacturing in the Ahmedabad, Cawnpore &c gails

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Table of Contents

rom the D.G. of Prisons in Mysore No 603/1707 dy 21-4-09.

Forwards Mr Achyuta Rao's report on he various jails that he visited during his recent tour and adds that from the point of view of the reformation of the Convict he does not like manufactures of the descriptions named and suggests the employment of the convicts chiefly as agriculturists.

2 To the D.G. of Prisons in Mysore No J 3739 dy 31-5-0
F. R. S. 58
Calls for well considered proposals for starting new industries in the B.C. jail, preference being given to Vegetable gardening & oil extraction

P.T.O

G.R.S.-11] 1909.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Prisons)

NOTES.

File No. 66-08

FILE HEADING.

Deputation of Mr P. S. Achyuta Rao, to study Coir manufactures as practised in the Ahmedabad Rawalpore &c Jails.

From

The Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 603/17-07 Dated 21/24. 4. 09 Received 26.4.09

Diary No. J 2747	Enclos. 2	Spare Copies -	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the above officers report on the various jails that he visited during his recent tour & adds that from the point of view of the reformation of the convicts he does not like manufactures of the description named and suggests the employment of the convicts as agriculturists.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

V

1. Prisons File 40 of 07 explaining the circumstances under which Mr P. S. Achyuta Rao was deputed to study jail industries is put up for reference.

2. The Supdt., Central Jail states that if any industry is to be started on a

Notes—First sheet

GPB—30,000—3-4-07.

Serial No.

number of convicts employed daily in agriculture as follows:-
convicts 15
warders 3
mounted guards 15
total 33
Fol. 68
at Chap. 2

large scale at all, the employment of convicts extra murally should be practically put an end to.

3. He suggests that brick making on a small scale may be started to begin with and for the purpose new buildings should be constructed & new machinery purchased. He suggests that tailoring work should be introduced and all uniforms required by the Police & others be prepared by the convicts.

He says that two other industries, namely the extraction of oil from seeds and the growing of vegetables on a larger scale may be introduced.

4. The Supdt. does not say what exactly would be the cost of starting any one of the above industries.

5. In the last para of his letter the Supdt requests that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to the I.G. of Police & Jails, Hyderabad, for his kindness to him while he had been there.

Submitted for orders.

C.S. 1/5/09

The resolution may be

3.5.09

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Serial No.

recorded

the question of starting the new industries proposed will be considered on receipt of detailed proposals. (It is not possible to consider the proposals in the form in which they are now submitted).

11/5

Secretary) 7. I think so also. Col. Ousley himself seems to be opposed on principle to starting these classes of manufactures as not in the rule of the convicts.

8. A letter may be sent to the Residency acknowledging that of the Durbar for the courtesy and assistance afforded to the Civil Surgeon.

9 Please submit a draft accordingly.

11/5

Submitted with two drafts as directed.

GB. 13/5.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 66 of 1908-09

Serial No.

Draft as revised may be approved. I think we should get depu proposals for consideration & orders. It may be possible evolve some useful results out of Mr Achyut Rao's experiences. It should be also possible to reduce establishment & labor to a minimum

22/5/09

888/23-5-09

Draft is appd by the Dewan

24/5/09

To the I. G. of Prisons No J 3739 Dt 31-5-09
Calls for well considered proposals for starting new industries in the Bangalore central jail, preference being given to vegetable garden & oil extraction.

To the A. Resident in Mysore
No Pol 10 20 Dt 31-5-09

Serial No. 3

Requests him to convey the thanks of the Durbar to Mr Hankin C.I.E. I.G. of Prisons & Prisons, Hyderabad for the courtesy shown & assistance afforded to Mr S. Achyuta Rao, on the occasion of his recent visit to study the various industries carried on in the Jails of Chanchal Gulbarga & Gulbarga in the Nizam's Dominions.

From the I.G Prisons - No. 1545/17-07 of 22-1-

Forwards copy of letter No. 92/M of 23-8-1908 from the Supt, Central Jail submitting detailed proposals as called for in the above.

In proceedings No. J 3739 of 31-5-08 Govt invited well considered proposals from Mr. Achyuta Rao for starting new industries in the Central Jail; preference being given to vegetable gardening and oil extraction. In regarding to starting gardening and agriculture on a large scale it is reported that the chief difficulty is the absence of an extensive land round about the jail. The area at present available is said to be far too small to keep more than 30 or 40 prisoners

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Serial No.

prisoners fully employed. To start the industry on a large scale it is estimated that about 475 acres of land are req and the I.G. prisons states that the necessity for reserving a large extent of land round about the jail may be borne in mind when a new building for the jail comes to be built. The Superintendent of the Central Jail however states that more than Rs 2000 can be realised as profit annually if about 15 acres of land are laid out under groundnut crop. Whether this extent of land is at present available in the jail Compound ~~is not stated~~ in addition to the area now under garden or whether it can be acquired out the land near the jail has not been touched upon.

4 As regards oil extraction the drawbacks pointed out are:- the extensive buildings, godowns and tanks that are required for the machinery, seeds & oil, and the great care required in the preservation of seed cakes and oil and the heavy loss which will have to be incurred by Govt if there is a slight defect in the construction of the building or

erial
No.

& want of care in the preservation of seeds, cakes and the oil extracted.

15 Leaving out these two industries (which Govt wanted preference should be given to) the next industry which the Supt of the Central Jail and the I.G. of Prisons consider remunerative and useful is that of Kakki weaving as set forth in para 3 of the Supt's report. The Supt recommends that if this industry is started in the Central Jail the Police & the Excise Departments should be made to purchase the Khaki cloth required to clothe the officers and men of those Depts and that arrangement should be made to get the yarn required direct from the Mills (Mysore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co Ltd, in which Govt have a large interest from a financial point of view') so as to save the agents' commission and the Contractors' profit.

16 This industry is said to be at present carried on to a small extent which gives employment to 30 prisoners. It is proposed to add 30 more looms which give employment to 60 more prisoners. The cost is estimated at Rs 11,000 (3000 for

Serial No.

for the looms and Rs 8000 for buildings &c)
But the Supt states in the last para
but one of his report that, taking the
average strength of the ~~convicts~~ prisoners
at 700 and making provision for the
several industries and employments
now engaging the services of the prisoners
and for the extension of the carpet
weaving industry, only about 41
prisoners can be spared for any
new industry that may be started.
If khaki weaving is considered profitable
and worthy of being started only 20 ~~more~~
looms may be added to the present
number so as to give employment to
40 prisoners ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the number allotted by
the Supt for 30 looms). The cost will
probably be $\frac{2}{3}$ of 11,000 = 7,500 approximately.

17.
The other industries referred to by Mr
Achyuta Rao are extraction of fibres from
aloe, cocoanut and plantain. All these
require an agency for the supply of
'raw products' - materials from which fibres are
to be extracted - or lands for growing
them.
Submd for orders. ——— P.T.O.
C.E.
27/10/08

GPB—50,000—13-5 08

Serial No.

18 The Superintendent says that if the Govt decide the particular industry that is to be started, he will Elaborate his proposals and submit them for sanction.

19 The Ly. recommends the ~~Cotton~~ Khaki Industry. This may be given a trial. The others are either entirely novel or require large plots of land near the jail.

22/11/09 Sdt

Sec'y. Yes I think so too. It is better to confine ourselves at the start to some one simple industry which will afford adequate employment to a fairly large number of prisoners and at the same time will not entail costly apparatus & appurtenances or addition to buildings, and for the products of which demand can easily be found locally. All these conditions seem to be satisfied by the proposed Khaki weaving industry, the starting of which may -

Serial No.

therefore be approved, the necessary financial provision that may be ordered to be made in the budget for next year.
Dewan Bdr 1910

498 / 29.11.09 1

Khaki weaving may be introduced into the Central Jail as recommended by the Supdt and Insp-Gen Prisons. It will provide full employment to the available convict labor and the Government departments can readily absorb the manufactured article. A provision of Rs 10,000 may be made in the next year's budget for looms and buildings.

2 3107 / 30/11/09

1 I agree. 29/11/09
2 Please circulate to 2nd Committee also
3 The D.G.P discusses this question the idea of promising all the food grains by convict labor for Jail consumption. What was suggested was acceptable gardening, & this Mr Ashton recommends very warmly. 29 Dec 09
Circulate SB 3/1/10 7/1/10

GPB—50,000—13-5-09.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial No.

3.1.10. I think the proposal is a good one and may be given effect to by making due provision for funds in the next budget.

R 17/1/10

Sub'd Dewan after circulation.

4158/27.1.10 Sanction Call for detailed Est. Make lump sum provision in the Budget in the meantime

SB 26/1/10

Letter & Memo

Early Est 10/3/10.

Put up a draft accepted 10/3/10

Draft is put up.

10/3/10 11-3-10 Rs 10,000/- as suggested by the 1st Cr has been adopted in the draft

15/3/10

6/17.3.10 Secl

Dewanji

15/3/10

15/3/10

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit for approval the accompanying draft order 29 approving of the proposal of the Inspector General of Prisons to start the Khaki weaving industry in the Bangalore Central Jail, and providing a sum of Rs.10,000 in the next year's Budget to meet the charges connected therewith. The Councillors agree in the same.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit for approval the accompanying draft order approving of the proposal of the Inspector General of Prisons to start the Khaki weaving industry in the Bangalore Central Jail, and providing a sum of Rs.10,000 in the next year's Budget to meet the charges connected therewith. The Councillors agree in the same.

29

14.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

978
23 3.10

Proposal of the Inspector-General of Prisons, to start the khakhi weaving industry in the Bangalore Central Jail, and provision of Rs10,000 in the next year's budget to meet the charges connected therewith.

677

1005
4.4.10

Order.

30 Approved
~~KRW~~
26/3/10

BRec-d
1/4/10

Secy
31 Measurements
(with [illegible] D.O. of 29.3-10)

4/4/10

4.4.10

32 Issued
4/4/10

Pvs
— 6/4

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GEN[illegible] OF PRISONS IN MYSORE

s of 28th instant re Khaki weaving in the
ils. As Dr. Achyuta Rao has just been on deputation duty
this connection, I have asked him for his opinion and it
enclosed herewith. I may say I quite agree with him in
s view of the matter. Of course, in the abstract there
uld be no objection to start Khaki weaving in the Mysore
ison. But I think it is certainly better to give the pro-
an honest trial in Bangalore Central Jail first. If
succeed there it can be extended if thought desirable
d feasible to Mysore.

Of course our great difficulty in both Jails
l be the constant variation in the numbers available for
work owing to the system of extra-mural labour in vogue.
cannot, also, diminish the garden gang much.

If Government would stop the out-door gangs
e for all our way to satisfactory work in the Jail would
clear.

I am,
Sincerely yours,

Lt.-Colonel I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Prison File No. 66 of 190 8.

Serial No.

to The I. G. of Prisons, the Comptroller, The Secretary to Govt. P. W. Dept
No J 2971-3 D/ 8-4-10
Approves of the proposal to start a Khaki weaving industry and provides a sum of Rs 10,000 for the erection of buildings & purchase of plant in the next year's budget.

...f. Genl. of Prison
...lore, 21st April 190

...J.Smyth M.D., I.M.S.,
...tor-General of Prisons in Mysore.

...sekhara Aiyar Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
to the Government of His Highness
...haraja of Mysore, Genl. & Rev. Deptts.

I have the honor to forward copy of letter No.364/M dated
...stant from Mr. Achyuta Rao together with his report in
...l on the various Jails he has visited during his recent

: will be seen that as a SINE QUA NON to the introducti
industry on a large scale into Bangalore Central Jail e
...abour must be practically stopped.

...rovided this is done he advocates:-

(a) Tent making
(b) Oil crushing
(c) increased vegetable production.

agree with him as to the posibility of making
a success in our Jails.

may say however that from the point of view of the ref
f the convict I do not like manufactures of the descrip
as, on discharge from prison the convict can never get
nt on these lines, and is therefore I fear tempted to v
some bread. Whereas if he were well trained in agricul
ld, I suppose, always be able to get employment when he
rged. It may be said that whether he is employed at man
es or not he will always be able to get employment as a
agricult

M/4264

1909

From

The Insp. Genl. of [illegible]

To

The Secy. to Govt. [illegible]
Genl. & [illegible]

Dated 21st April

Despatched 24-9

Received

General No. 603

No. 17-07

Enclosure No.

Forwards report from Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, on the various jails he has visited during his recent tour in connection with tent manufactory, with the I. G's opinion thereon.

gricultural labourer. But the in-door Jail life will unfit him
or such, whereas the reverse would be the case if he has been
ept at agriculture all the time in prison.

have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient serv

M.D.,

Lt.-Colonel I.M.S

Inspector General of Pris

Letter No.364/M dated the 12th April 1909, from the Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail; to the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.

In submitting the enclosed memorandum as directed in Government Order No.J.2513-14/Pris.40-09-14 dated 1st March 1909 upon what I saw in the several Jails I visited, I have the honor to report as under:-

2. It is not possible for me to describe in minute detail all the many little things I was able to notice and study in the different Jails.

3. The memorandum contains in the abstract what particular industires are carried on in those Jails.

4. There was nothing noteworthy or particularly adoptable in this Jail in the matter of ordinary routine work - keeping registers or methods adopted for maintaining disipline. I went to visit the Yerowda Jail in Poona as it was on my way on my return journey and as Surgeon-General Benson I.M.S., had a few months ago particularly desired me to visit the Yerowda Jail if I should go to Poona or Bombay.

5. I had to go to Hyderabad to see Mr.A.C.Hankin C.I.E., the Inspector General of Police and Jails of the Nizam's dominions, before visiting the Gulbarga Jail in strict accordance with his D.O. letter No.72/J dated 1st March 1909 to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

6. I am satisfied that a tent factory on a large scale can be started in this Jail under the following conditions:-

(1) All out-door labour, excepting perhaps 15 to 30 prisoners to the Bangalore Palace of H.H. the Maharaja, should be stopped.

(2) At the least twenty flyshuttle looms for the preparation exclusively

exclusively of tent cloth should be established and three or four Singer's sewing machines should be purchased.

(3) A large commodious structure should be constructed for the purpose of being used as the tailoring shed for tents and another fairly big sized structure for storing them.

(4) The building once occupied by the Jail Press should be converted into the carpentry and smithy shed.

(5) At least one tent cutter on a salary of Rs.70-10-100 should be secured from Northern India or the Nizam's Dominions - competent men cannot be got for lesser salary. It would be advisable also to have an Assistant to the tent cutter and for this appointment it would be very desirable to secure the services of a Head Warder I saw in the Vellore Jail who had become a fairly good expert in the tent cutter line and who had been given a special monthly allowance for the same. (Vide my memorandum of the 8th November 1907).

(6) As the making of tents in Vellore has been transferred to Coimbatore I believe the services of this Head Warder may be secured if the Inspector General of Prisons of Madras is written to with an offer of a decent salary to the warder.

(7) Given these conditions a tent factory could be started.

(8) Having seen the work at Fategarh Chenchal Gudda (Hyderabad) and Gulbarga Jails I would however suggest that instead of starting preparation of tents on a large scale all at once it would be better to feel our way by starting in the first instance preparation of complete suits or uniforms of the Police and the Barr of the State, utilising the services of the tent cutter and his Assistant in preparing in addition to the above, smaller varieties of tents such as sleeping pals/owties- necessary tents &c &c and when the convicts who should of course be long termers, in the tent shed get experience of the work- bigger tents such as the single pole -the double pole &c could be taken in hand.

(9) Meanwhile there will be work enough for a large number of convicts in the tailoring line in the preparation of Police or other uniforms.

(10) I suggest as above because starting a big tent factory means a large outlay on buildings and the necessary fittings a small out turn at the early stage. No profits whatsoever should be expected to be realised for the first few year

(11) Another industry that may be started on a large scale is extraction of oil-castor oil- gingelly oil and so on fro seed purchased during the proper season not through a co -tractor but direct from the producers through the local Amildars.

(12) For this purpose I would suggest purchasing from Messrs. Cawley & Co. of Allahabad two sets of complete apparatus of the kind supplied by them to the Allahabad (Naini tal) Central Prison.

(13) Yet another profitable industry would be production o vegetables on a larger scale than is now obtained.

(14) For this purpose what is wanted is a good water suppl

(15) What water is now available is fully made use of for garden-ing as much ground as could possibly be irrigated.

(16) If three or more wells are sunk or the requisite amount of tap water supply is ensured, the whole of the Jail garden, more than half of which is now lying fallow, could be con-verted into a fruitful one.

(17) In connection with my recent tour I beg leave to express my thankfulness to the Superintendents and Jailors that were so kind to me.

(18) I am specially indebted to Mr.A.C.Hawkin C.I.E. the Inspector General of Police and Jails of H.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

(19) He was exceedingly kind to me and was solicitous to a degree that I should study every detail of the work in the Chenchal -gudda and Gulbarga Jails and in view to this, afforded me all possible facilities.

(20) I would beg the Inspector General to kindly move the Goyern-ment to officially acknowledge Mr. Hawkins kindness to me.

"C O P Y"

M.D.,
Lt.-Colonel I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Memorandum.

Ahmedabad Jail:—

Situated five miles from the Dawk Bungalow. The outer enclosure is a pucka substantial stone wall eight through with rounded off mortar coping.

The chief industries in the jail are the preparation of cheap dhurries - Counterpanes - bile cotton carpets and Turkish bathing towels.

The kitchen enclosure is of an excellent model.

It is in the form of a circle with compartments regulated in a Serial form for grinding corn - Sifting flour kneading and baking the bread or thick chappatis form of "rotis."

The whole process of Conversion of raw grain into edible bread is gone through in one enclosure.

The Habituals have an iron bracelet on their left hand which

are looped on small coir per
rings in numbers corresponding
to the number of convictions

In this Jail as in others
to be described further on bathing
and eating parades are regularly
held.

The dhall curry in the morning
and the vegetable curry in the
evening to be eaten with the
bread is served in Zinc dishes
and for drinking water Zinc
tumblers are used. These
utensils look much more decent
than the earthen dishes and
earthen pots used in our Jails.

Bikanir

Here the industries are prepara
tion of cotton and woollen pile
carpets - Silk cloths - checks
and cotton durries.

The pile carpets are of a
superior type and the best of
these are sold at ~~Rs~~ 24/- per Square
yard. There seems to be a
great demand from America
~~for~~ the woollen pile carpets turned
out of this Jail

The wool used however is

from the class of sheep known in this part of India, as "Dumba Kwei" These have long soft wool.

The noteworthy point in regard to the preparation of the pile — carpets in this Jail is that outside paid labour is utilised in preparing fine yarn from wool. Women in the town (especially parada dishin but poor) spin yarn for wages and I must say that they turn out as good and fine a yarn as that got from the mills.

I have brought some samples and shall see that the convicts here turn out yarn exactly to that fineness.

In Bikanir Jail all the requirements of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir in the way of ordinary dresses - shoes & boots and even soda water are met from convict labour.

The dress of the convicts to my eyes looked measly, and capable of improvement.

Agra.

Chief industries:— Cotton carpets dhurries - woollen pile, carpets. The

Carpets, are very costly, as the yarn is bought from Cawnpur, and Bombay. The mill turned out yarn is necessarily fine, and Smooth but costly.

There is one Convict undergoing Sentence in this Jail who was a brilliant Student in the Arts School, and a very clever fellow.

He designs exceedingly well, and Carpets, are turned out to his design. The unfortunate fellow is Convicted under Sec: 377 I. P. C.

He is willing to come to Bangalore, on release, on a decent Salary, and he would be an acquisition to any Carpet-factory. The arrangement for grinding Corn here is good. I Shall — introduce the Same, at an early opportunity into my Jail with the permission of the Inspector General of Prisons.

The Solitary Cells in this Jail are of two classes - the dark and the lighted Cells.

The dark cell is, but for a Small opening in the roof Quite dark, and lodging in this cell is really a terrible punishment.

Prisoners for more than ordinary jail offences, are lodged herein.

The floors of the barracks-cells, and in fact of every building in this Jail is of earth and constant application of a mixture of cowdung and earth is a necessity.

Fatehgarh.

Tents, are prepared here but nothing more than small tents, and parallies were in the course of preparation, during my visit.

No tent cloth is prepared here but the requisite quantity is obtained from Naggur from Dongershi Kildass mill, or Cawnpore mills.

There are no separate work sheds for different branches of work, connected with tent making.

The whole work is done in one big sized room.

Captain Peile I. M. S. Superintendent kindly allowed me to closely scrutinise the process of cutting the cloth for a small sized Swiss cottage tent, and the pro-

of printing the inside, chintz
&c &c

A Single pole tent measuring
16 ft × 16 ft, costs

~~For~~ raw materials ~~Rs~~ 584-0-0
Prison labour 110-0-0
Profit to Govt at 10 % 69-0-0
Total ~~Rs~~ 763-0-0

This is the price, charged for Government (British) institutions. For outside purchasers the price, charged is ~~Rs~~ 806-0-0

Drugg matting, and preparation of Iron dishes, and, drinking vessels for other Jails is done here.

Cawnpore.

This is a District Jail, and the buildings therein, are more or less of a ramshackle kind.

Industries: — Dassoti-towels chicks - Treasury boxes out of mango wood for transmission of treasure from place to place.

The industry peculiar to this Jail is the preparation on a large Scale of rugs - mats (plain and flower bordered) Small, and big out of drugg grass - a variety of grass not known I believe in Southern India.

The rugs and mats prepared from this material have the appearance of fine coir rugs and mats and last I was told longer than the latter.

The "ban" or twisted yarn of munj grass is obtained from Gorruk pore.

Allahabad - Central Prison

"Naini Tal Jail" - Six miles from where I was put up.

Here the main industries are (1) extraction of oil from Castor Seed Gingelly Seed - mustard and Cotton Seed.

There are Special Seed - crushers and oil extractors.

The oil extracting apparatus is a very good one - It consists of a long iron rod passing through a number of thick iron plates. The rod is provided at one end with a wheel into which pegs are let in and pivetted.

The crushed seed is enclosed in small gunny bags - these bags are inserted between the iron plates and convicts holding on to a

tied to the roof, above the
bread wheel rotate the whee
by bringing their whole wei
on the pegs one Convict afte
another, as a peg comes up

This rotating process press
the iron plates together, and
extracts the oil which is
received into a long trough
provided for the purpose und
the whole length of the iron
rod or bar.
This is the "Cold drawn" proce

The apparatus has a
long screen immediately behin
it and when hot drawn, oil i
required, charcoal is burnt int
screen, during the oil extractin
process - The red hot charcoa
transmits heat throughout
the whole length of the oil pres
to the iron plates, and the gunn
bags containing crushed seed
meal - and hot drawn oil i
the result.

The Cold drawn Castor oi
is sold and used for medicin
purposes and the hot drawn
for lubrication.

The mustard oil is used -t

culinary purposes, and by Bengalis as hair oil.

The gingelly oil, and the cotton seed oil, are used in lieu of ghee in the Jails. The oil cakes are used for cattle feeding and also as manure.

(2) Preparation of Mangalore pattern tiles on a large scale. There are three tile presses.

(3) Drying of vegetables like Cauliflower Knolkhol &c and despatching them in tins for use in the Jails during hot weather and where the vegetable supply is short.

In regard to the kitchen one noticeable feature in this Jail is that kneading of flour in preparing dough is done by a machine.

Women in this Jail are employed in weaving Sadies on fly shuttle looms, and stitching of cloth is done by them on Singers Sewing machines.

In the garden work is greatly facilitated by

American gardening machine with, detachable, and attachable pieces of implements, on a single machine for every sort of work in the garden Viz: Hoeing - Hoe drilling and Sowing - Harrowing - Raking - Weeding - plot edging and so on -

Jubbalpore.

The, Chief industries here preparation of cotton, dhuries for the Army (Thousands of, dhuries, are turned out, annually) pillow, Cases - bed, Covers towels - dussootie

All yarn required for the, above is, obtained from Jagpur mills.

For the thicker varieties of, Carpets the yarn used is for the warp No: 6 (white) three fold twisted - for the waft No. 6 (blue) four fold un-twisted One Mr. Nowrosji who has had 15 years experience in big mills is the deputy Jailor, and was

Superintendent.

He has introduced for all weaving work including spining machines worked by manual labour in lieu of steam power.

The quantity of work turned out is necessarily therefore great.

All the requisite machinery is supplied by messrs: Bradbury Brady & Co. Fort - Bombay.

Oil is also extracted here. The process however is only slightly better than that adopted by the local oil mongers, and deserves no special mention.

The Condemned cells in this Jail are in blocks of 3 cells with a verandah in front for the night-watchman to keep guard during the night.

The Cooking Shed here is provided with a wire gauze enclosure in view to prevent

hordes of flies sitting on kneaded dough-bread and salna (curry).

Cubicles intended for habituals are formed by wire walls and roof to the ordinary sleeping berths which latter however are raised ones.

All waste cotton from the dhurie yard is used in making cotton pile carpets of fairly good quality. Spare cloth pieces from the tailoring shed is used in the preparation of soles for tennis shoes.

Yerowda Central Prison (Poona)

Industries - Good woollen pile carpets yarn spun as in the Bangalore Central Jail by convicts.

Fine yarn like No: 65 of Agra Jail got from the mills is spun here by convicts alone but the chief industry in this Jail is the Press -

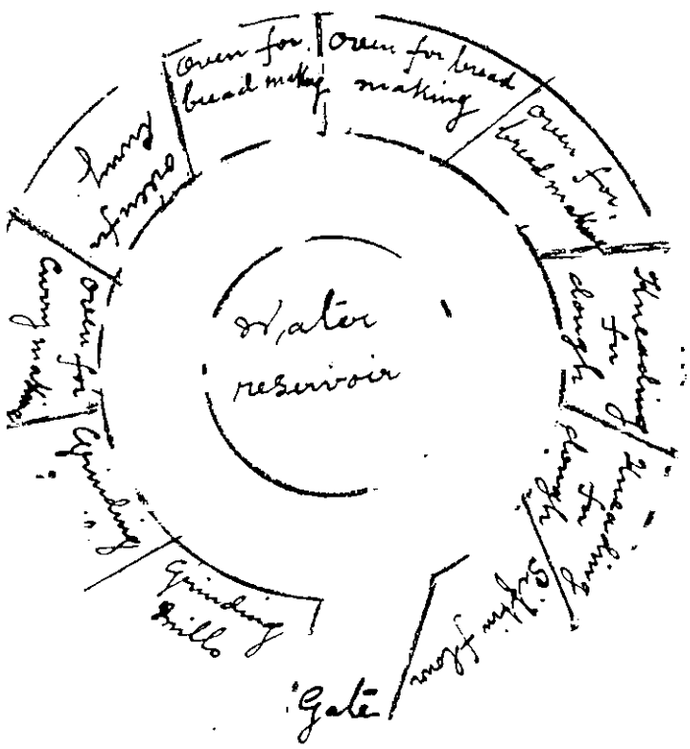
The press is worked on an elaborate scale, and by the help of machinery - There are two dinamos working.

The Superintendent Captain Twigg Jr. & bitterly complains against working of the Press by power (electric).

Whenever preservation of forms is considered necessary for future use, casts are taken of the forms on lead moulds This greatly dimnishes the expenditure on types, as the forms, after use, can be readily broken up, and the types — need for other forms.

The kitchen is of an excellent type.

Within a single circular structure the entire process of preparation of Convicts' food from raw grain is conducted



The watch tower is most centrally situated.

Any sign given from there is at once caught up by the Reserve warden guard at the front and back gates, and the prisoners know nothing of the signal of alarm or any other signal given.

The signals are given by a silent system, and not by the gong- waving of hands or towel, or hand-kerchief in a prearranged and settled form.

The result therefore is that any attempt at escape or rush or assault is communicated by the sentinal at the watch tower to the Reserve guard without the convicts knowing anything about it, and they are surrounded before they know where they are.

This silent system has been introduced since the recent escape of six prisoners from the jail and which e.g.,

was greatly facilitated by a slight carelessness of a watchman.

Labine - bathing and eating parades are perfect in this Jail. The different calls during the parade are made by the blowing of a whistle.

One thing however which struck me as being not quite scientific is the prisoners being made to spit on their jacket and short drawers without being allowed to wipe themselves dry after the bath and while they are still dripping wet.

Eating and drinking vessels are of zinc and as I have already remarked they look neat and clean.

Hyderabad - Cherlapudda Jail

The chief industry in this jail is printing and next to it -

preparation of smaller varieties of tents.

A cutter even for the making of such small tents is employed on a salary of ~~Rs~~ 45/- per mensum.

I carefully studied the process of tent making in this Jail. The chief factor in tent making viz: the cloth is unfortunately not made in the Jail tent is obtained from outside.

The association barracks are all provided with front verandahs; so that watching by night by one man for a large barrack is made easy. It also affords shelter while prisoners take their food during rains.

I had to visit this Jail at the special instruction of Dr. Hankin C. I. E. (Inspector General of prisons) who desired me to study the process of preparation of smaller varieties of tents before visiting

Gulbarga Jail.

Gulbarga Jail.

Here the tent factory is perfect as the chief industry here is the making of tents.

The most important, and costly item viz: tent, cloth is prepared here, and not bought from outside. There are for the purpose 37 fly shuttle looms - 7 of which are Iron looms and the remaining 30 wooden looms of the kind used in the Bangalore Central Jail.

Other raw materials such as timber, bamboos Iron, leather &c, are of, course bought.

The entire process of Converting the raw material into finished articles is undergone in the Jail.

There are separate work sheds for the different items of work and separate machines for the different processes.

There are sizing machines, weighing machines, thread winding machines, Ginning machines.

All these machines are of Hattersfield make, and got through Messrs: Shaw Wallis & Co.

The tent yard is a big room measuring 162 ft x 20 ft x 18 ft, and well ventilated. There are two Cutters, one on Rs 100/- per month, and the other on Rs 70/- per month.

Ordinarily more than 100 Convicts are employed here but, during my visit, as the order on hand was not a heavy one there were only 49 Convicts working, and there were 5 Singers Sewing machines in full work.

The Shed in which wood and iron work is done is also a big one measuring 230 ft x 24 ft x 16 ft.

Even this big Shed was not-

, as roomy, as it should have been, as I noticed prisoners were greatly cramped in pt. One measuring 400 ft x 24 ft x 20 ft would I thought be necessary to give enough room for the workers therein.

The Store room wherein prepared tints ready for despatch, are stored measured 80 ft x 20 ft x 18 ft.

I have made a careful study of the work carried on in the different work sheds here.

C. J. Campbell
Supdtt. B. C. Jail.

Bangalore
12-4-09

Two orders

G.R.S. 28]

Pris File No 66-08

Serial No. 2-

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

Date of issue 31-5-09

Signed by Srs Aiengarya

READ—

Letter No 603/17-07 dated the 21st April 1909 from the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore, forwarding a report, from Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail, on the several industries ~~practised~~ carried on in the ~~various~~ jails that he visited during his recent tour in different parts of India and adding that from the point of view

over

ORDER THEREON.—No.

SUBJECT

of the reformation of the Council
(the Inspector General)
he does not like manufacture of
the description named
in the report. but would prefer agricultural
work
Order thereon No J 3739
Recorded with the ___ pris 66-08-2 § 31/5/05
remark that the question
of starting the new
industries proposed (may lie over, especially as it is not
possible to consider the same
in the absence
of detailed proposals
Secretary
14/6/05
for a chy with a Rai
may be asked to
submit well consi
-dered proposals
on the lines indi
-cated by him
for starting work
on a moderate
scale pending
being given to
vegetable garden 22/5/05
and oil Extraction.
To the I. G. of Prisons in Mysore.
26. IV
3/5. IV
Secretary
Rec'd 24/6

two copies

E

.R.S. 26]

Pris File No. 66-

Serial No. 3

iary No. of letter replied to J 2742

Pol. No. 1020

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 190 .

31-5-09.

Date of issue

Signed by Mr. P. G. D'Souza

Enclosure to your letter No. 1552 of 11th March 09

To

The A. Resident

in Mysore

Sir, With reference correspo

I am directed t

request you to be so go

as to convey the thanks G

Durbar to Mr. A. C.

Hankin C. I. E., I. G. of

Police and Jails

Highness the Nizam's

Dominions, for the

Courtesy shown and assist

afforded to Mr. P. S.

Achyuta Rao, Supdt. o

the Bangalore Central Jai

on the occasion of

during the period of h

his recent visit

deputation to study the

over.

SUBJECT.

various industries
carried on in the jails
of Bhuchal Sudda and
Gulbuga of the Nizam's
Dominions

I have &c.

H. E. [illegible]
Secretary

1911
22/5/09
24 Mar

List of enclosures.

Nil

Copied by [illegible] 29/5

Examined by SW

MGCPB—30,000—16-2-05

J 1083 Pris 66-08-4.

No. 1525 Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore,
17-07 Enc. 2 Dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1909.

From

Lt.-Colonel J.Smyth M.D., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.

To

K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiyar Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, Genl. & Rev. Deptts.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No.J.3739/Pris.66-08-2 dated 31st May 1909, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No.92/M dated 23rd August 1909 from the Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail, and to state that khaki weaving as set forth in para 3 thereof seems the most likely to afford constant and profitable work to the prisoners. It is of course understood that the speciality of carpet making will continue. Anxious as I am to have the prisoners employed at gardening and to make that their chief employment, I find that the area available is far too small to keep more than 30 or 40 men fully employed. I have also cast about to see if I could find enough land anywhere near the Jail that might be utilized for farming purposes, but without success.

2. My ambition would be to make the prisoners grow all the food they require, but from a return furnished by the Revenue

Commissioner

Nov 23 1909 Pol. 26-10 108

From The Inspr-Genl of Prisons in Mysore.

To The Secy: to Govt -Genl & Rev Deptt.

Dated 22nd October 09.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1545

No. 17-07

Enclosure No 2.

Forwards, with the I. Gs opinion, copy of Letter No. 1545/17-07 D. 22.10.09 from the Supt B. C. Jail, re: the extension of Jail industries.

Commissioner, it would take about 475 acres of land for this purpose. When a new prison comes to be built, the necessity for having a large area of land near by for cultivation should be borne in mind.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Inspector-General of Prisons.

22/10/09

T.C.G.

Letter No.92/M dated the 23rd August 1909 from P.S.Achyuta Rao Esqr., Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore; to Lt.-Col. J.Smyth M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

In reply to your No.786/F.17-07 dated 7th June 1909, I have the honor to report as under:-

1. I have already submitted my views in regard to the starting of tent industry in this Jail.

2. Considering that it entails heavy initial expenditure and entertainment of costly establishment and in view of the fact that the industry is or is likely in the near future to be given up in the Madras Jails I do not know if you will favor the scheme of starting tent industry in the Bangalore Central Jail.

3. In regard to other industries I think consideration of the following points is necessary.

(1) We cannot do away with the carpet industry in the Jail. I believe His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been gracious enough to be fairly well pleased with the carpets lately supplied for the Bangalore Palace and I have reasons to anticipate further orders for pile carpets from His Highness. If as I expect all the carpet looms are to be utilized for executing further orders we would want about 122 convicts for this department of labour.

5 men for bowing
35 men for spinning
10 men for opening out yarn
7 men for dyeing
65 men for weaving
(including Work-overseers and Maistries)

(2) The next industry is that of khadi or cloth weaving. At present there are working in the khadi shed 30 prisoners distributed as follows:-

15 men for the 15 looms
7 men for shuttling
4 men for opening
4 men for tani twisting.

This

This industry could be greatly enlarged if the Government will make up their minds to order the supply of khaki cloth khaki turbands and khaki patties required for the Police and Excise Departments being met from this Jail.

The Police establishment of the State clothed from Government funds consists of 6565 men.

Police.

Inspectors and Jamadars	171
Sergeants and Dafadars	710
City Railway and Kolar) Gold Fields.)	838
District Constables	4088
Village Policemen	758
Total	6565

The excise establishment consists of 700 men.

Excise.

Markers and Peons	580
Sub-Inspectors.	120
Total	700

Total 7265 men.

The quantity of khaki required at 6 yards per man per suit amounts to 43590 yards.

Total of two Departments	7265
	6
	43590

The number of looms required to turn out this quantity every year will be 20 (new fly shuttle looms). The cost of each loom will be about 100 Rupees.

The total cost of the looms will be 2000 Rupees.

It would however be preferable to have 10 more looms. The total outlay on the looms will therefore be 3000 Rupees.

For ~~making~~ working the 30 extra looms the following allotment of labour will be necessary:-

30 men for the 30 looms
12 men for shuttling
12 men for opening
6 men for twisting cotton.

As at present obtained we pay heavily for cotton yarn

yarn because the tender rates will necessarily include not merely the profit of the contractor but also the commission of at least 2 middle men through whom the yarn passes from the time it leaves the mills till it is bought by the Jail contractor.

If on the other hand some arrangement could be made with the local cotton mill, in which I understand the Government of Mysore is largely interested from a financial point of view, whereby the yarn might be supplied direct from the mill to the Jail, I believe the cost of the uniforms needed for 2 big establishments like the Mysore State Police and the Excise, will be on the whole less than the expenditure now incurred thereon.

It would be absolutely necessary to construct the requisite buildings for the looms and the cost of the same will be about eight thousand rupees.. It would be necessary to depute our Khadi Maistry to Bombay to thoroughly master the fitting up and working of the extra looms (fly-shuttle variety) and the process of khaki dyeing.

4. Next to this industry come the following:-

Oil pressing from seeds, extracting Aloe, Cocoanut and plantain fibres.

(1) Oil pressing. In regard to this industry the following considerations demand our attention.

It is necessary to buy and store oil seeds in advance to last for several months. No dependence can be placed on local merchants to supply us with oil seeds as we need them. There is a great demand in foreign countries for oil seeds and are therefore being continuously despatched to the port towns for exportation.

It

It may therefore happen that the stores of oil seeds held by merchants in the interior of the country are almost or quite exhausted just when we may want them.

It is necessary therefore to keep in store a considerable quantity of oil seeds. The best time of the year of course to buy oil seeds is the harvesting season. It is at this time that sufficient quantity should be bought and stored. As oil is almost always subject to great fluctuation of prices it will not do for us to depend upon selling the oil in the market.

On the other hand the supply should be made to all the Departments of our Government that purchase oil from the market.

Castor and gingelly oils to the Medical Stores cotton seed oil to Government work shops and so on.

One point must be specially borne in mind viz, that ample provision must be made on account of godowns for seeds, oils and cakes.

Too much stress cannot be laid on this point because the least exposure of the seed or cake to moisture and other injurious influences will cause great loss.

Before introducing this industry therefore expert advice should be taken of men of experience as to provision of room and arrangement of the needful buildings. The design of the buildings should not be in the least defective, as defects would lead not merely to inconvenience but waste and extra and recurring expenditure. The cost of fitting up the requisite machinery will be about two thousand rupees.

(2) Aloe-fibre:- There is a large amount of waste

land

land in the State which can be utilized for growing Aloes. The Aloe grows in all soils red, black or gravel. In the open ground and freely exposed to the sun and unsheltered by trees, shrubs &c., Aloe flourishes well and gives leaves 6 to 9 feet in length and 6 inches in breadth.

The extracted fibre may be exported either in its raw state or worked into yarn or articles manufactured therefrom such as ropes &c.

Calculation made by experts works out as follows:-

In an acre of ground with 8½ x 8½ feet between each row 600 plants could grow.

Annual yield per plant 20 leaves.

Average weight of one leaf 1¼ Bengal seers.

Leaves yield 2½ per cent of fibre.

So that 225 Bengal maunds of leaves per acre yield 5 maunds and 25 seers of dry clean fibre. The machine for extracting fibre is of a simple make but yet strong and easily portable and efficient in extracting fibre. It costs about 60 rupees and is procurable through Mr. J.N.Bannerjee late managing Director L.P. Fibre Factory of Madhapur, Calcutta.

Prime cost of one maund of fibre works out at Rs.6/- including wear and tear of machinery, depreciation &c.

The price of machine cleaned fibre at Calcutta is Rs.12/- a maund. It takes 4 years from the time of planting for Aloe to be fit for fibre extraction

There are two other ways of extracting fibre viz, by scraping and maceration, but the fibre extracted by either of these two processes does not command a high price on account of shortness of fibre in the first case and because the fibre

is

is not obtained clean by the second process. The working of the machine is said to be very simple and that any man can learn to successfully work it by a couple of hours practice.

The fibre extracted by the machine is uniform in length and quality and consequently fetches a high price.

(3) Plantain fibre:-

Fibres of certain varieties of plantains are fit for weaving cloth of fine texture and some for coarse weaving and cordage. The fibre is glossy and sufficiently strong for thread. It can be dyed fast needs no spinning but is ready after extraction from the raw sheaths of the plantain trees.

The machinery used is simple in structure and I am informed it is comparatively cheap and easily portable being small and light.

It is in use in the Trivandrum School of Arts. This industry yields a good profit.

Fibre if sent to London will fetch as much as 25 £ a ton.

The cost of extracting fibre works out at rupees 60/- per ton and allowing Rs.40/- per ton for putting the fibre on the market (freight traders commission, insurance, cooly, cartage &c) the profits will come up to Rs.275/- per ton.

Usually the sheaths after reaping the produce are thrown away.

If this refuse is worked up an easy profit of Rs.250/- or so per acre can be made. Plantain trees are largely grown in the State and if arrangements could be made for getting them immediately after the edible and valuable portions are utilized the fibre extracting industry could be

started

started in the Jail.

(4) Cocoanut fibre or coir:-

In several Taluks close by Railway Stations in our Province cocoanut is largely grown and the husk after being severed from the nut is not made use of to the extent that it could be made use of in spinning yarn from the fibre derivable therefrom.

The thick outer wall of the fruit yields the valuable coir fibre of commerce.

The fibre being tough, elastic and springy is well fitted for preparation of articles where lightness and indestructibility are required. The fibre is impervious to damp and rain and wind. Great care however is needed in cutting the cocoanut at the proper season.

The one draw back to start this industry in the Jail in the offensive smell emanating from the rotten material when the husk is undergoing process of maceration in water. For extraction of fibre the husk has to be soaked for nearly two months in pools of fresh water. When thoroughly soaked the fibres are easily separated from the wood by beating with a stick resembling a rice pounder. Fibre thus got may be used in stuffing mattresses and cushions, in preparing ropes and coir strings and coir matting and with a combination of wool rich and effective hearth rugs, carpetting brushes, brooms for household and stable purposes, & even hammocks can be prepared.

If only a sufficient supply of fresh water is guaranteed reservoirs may be constructed in the far off portion of the Jail garden and the industry started after making due arrangements for regular supply of cocoanut husk from the diffe

Taluk

Taluks where the nut is extensively grown.

(5) Another industry and one that can be taken up by every prisoner irrespective of his caste or creed is agriculture. The requisite supply of grain viz, rice, dhall, buller can be produced by convict labour. For the purpose however of growing the requisite quantity of food grains a pretty large number of convicts will have to be employed and this could not be done without doing away with some of the long established workshops in the Jail or considerably limiting the sphere of work in the different worksheds. The impediments however to this industry being started here are:-

The want of a large extent of land in proximity to the Jail, the irregularity of the rainy seasons, the difficulty of finding sufficient & suitable work to the convicts when there is no demand for field work. Employment moreover of such a large number extramurally would lead to escapes, fall off in discipline and general demoralisation.

In my No.364/M dated 12th April 1909 I have already reported that the Jail garden can be made to yield greater profit if tap water can be made available to irrigate the large area now lying fallow.

We could either grow larger quantities of saleable English vegetables or put at least 15 acres of land under ground-nut cultivation. No less than two thousand rupees a year can be made by the ground-nut crop.

I append a work sheet showing this day's distribution of labour. Calculating on the basis of an average lock-up of 700 prisoners (average of only 700 because there has been a lesser number at times) and making due allowance for allotment of the necessary number of convicts for the

different

workshops now in existence the number available for any new industry that we may start will be 105. From out of this number deducting 64 men who will be required in the carpet shed over and above the number now working therein for the anticipated Palace order the balance available will be 41 men.

When after perusal of this report of mine and your valuable suggestions thereon whatever industry the Government may fix upon will be elaborated at greater length and with the help of the Department of Public Works an approximately exact estimate of the cost involved will be obtained and submitted for further consideration.

" C O P Y "

For Inspector-General of Prisons.

T.C.G. 22/10/29

Daily Register of Prisoners employed in

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13
Under observation in Hospital ...													
Sick in Hospital													
Old, infirm and light													
Simple													
Juvenile													
Condemned													
Committed to Session ...													
Under-trial													
Awaiting inspection													
Total													
Hospital servants													
Employed in stores and office ...													
~~Water carriers~~ Potters ..													
Cleaning ragi													
Under punishment—cell & No. 1 shed													
Separation—No. 2 shed ...													
Cooks and watermen ...													
Warders													
Totis and scavengers ...													
Dhoties ...													
~~Barbers~~ Wood Cutters.													
Night guards													
Whitewashing and building ...													
Miscellaneous clothes warder ...													
Tota													
EMPLOYED ON MANUFACTURES: Making baskets and tats ...													
Blacksmiths													
Carpenters													
Spinning wool													
Picking wool													
Bowing wool													
Making carpets													
Do cumblies													
Do gunny													
Do cloth													
Tailors and chucklers ...													
Press and binding													
Sick To													
EMPLOYED ON MANUFACTURES AND OUT-DOOR GANG: Jail garden													
Inspector-General of Prisons ...													
Residency													
Race Course													
Palace Grounds													
Dewan's Quarters													
City Municipality													
Victoria Hospital													
Superintendent of Jail ...													
Front Gate													
Back Gate													
Total													
Total													
Females													
Civil Debtors { Males / Females													
Ticket-of-Leave Prisoners													
Grand Tot													

...galore Central Jail during the month of August 1909

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total	G. Total
								2										
								12										
								26										
								4										
								17										
								2										
								14										
								12										
								9										
								11										
								103										
								6										
								4										
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								24										
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								14										
								10										
								5										
								39										
								1										
								150										
								4										
								8										
								37										
								3										
								58										
								31										
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								20										
								55										
								10										
								15										
								50										
								5										
								3										
								23										
								69										
								2										
								11										
								3										

G.R.S. 28.]

Pris. File No. 66-08

Serial No. 5

Diary No. of letter replied to 1083

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
(Pris)

, the 19

Date of issue 8-4-10

Signed by Mr N Ramma Rao.

READ—

(1) Correspondence ending with G.O. No. J 3739 / Pri. 66-08-2 & 31-5- directing the submission of well considered proposals for starting some useful cane industry in the Bangalore Central Jail on a moderate scale, preference being given to vegetable gardening.

ORDER THEREON.—No.

(2) Letter No. 1545/17-07 & 22-10-19 from the I.G. of Prisons in Mysore submitting for orders a copy of letter No. 92/m & 23-8-09 from the Supt. of the Central Jail making over

SUBJECT.

GPD—5,000—7-8-09

making proposals on broad lines,
for starting some industries and
calling that further details in
regard to such of the industries as
may be approved by Govt will
be submitted later on.

Order thereon: No. J 2971-3 dt 8/4/10.
Pris 66-07-5

Besides
Obtaining the carpet weaving industry
which is at present being carried
on in the Central jail the various other
industries which are carried on
by the Dept of the Central jail are
(1) Khaki weaving (2) Oil pressing
from seeds, (3) Extracting Aloe fibre
Cocoanut and plantain fibres and
(4) Agriculture and Vegetable
gardening // Of these Govt are
of opinion, the khaki weaving
industry is considered to
be the one most suitable
as on the one hand it affords adequate
employment to a good number
of convicts and, namely on
the other the manufactured goods

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet No.) to Minute No. of the State

can be readily absorbed ~~with the products hitherto~~ by the Police and Excise Depts which require a large quantity of khaki annually for uniforms. The I.G. of Prisons recommends this industry for adoption.

3. The other industries are said to involve large initial outlay, in the purchase of raw material & much difficulty in the preservation of manufactured products and, in regard to the agricultural ~~industry~~ the want of a large plot of ground near the jail (said to be a premises) is a great impediment to the successful working of that industry.

4. Having given the matter their best consideration ~~to the several industries proposed~~, the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to approve of the proposal to start the khaki weaving industry in the Bangalore Central jail. It is presumed that this industry should be worked efficiently at a profit as to give employment to the convicts that remain

It is presumed that

will afford full employment to the

suitable convict labour in the jail

MGCPB—30,000—5-4-05.

made for the different workshops now in existence and the capital borrowing industry on a slightly more enlarged scale as proposed by the Supt, ~~details of which distribution has been given in the list appended to his report~~.

5. The details of cost or account of building, plant, establishment &c and of other points connected with the working of the industry may be considered by the Dy Inspns in consultation with the P.W. Dept and a report submitted to Govt for orders. In the meantime a lump sum provision of Rs 10,000 may be made in the next years budget for P.W. Dept. for the looms and buildings

(to be placed up Rs 5,000 Budget Estimate R. 1907-08 Asstt Engr & Supdt, Industries - 3 Inspectors on Rs 45-50 each - Rs 11,000)

15/3/10

Secy to Govt

To The D.I. of Prisons in Mysore
The Comptroller, Mysore
The Secretary to Govt, P.W.D
Chief Engineer

C.B. 11/3/10

To Govt for information